

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Ominous Silence at the Front Still Unbroken.

MORE TROOPS GOING TO MILK RIVER.

Growing Indications of a General Outbreak.

ACTION OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

Miners and Settlers Organizing for Protection.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION OF THE UTE TROUBLES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, WY., Oct. 6, 1879.

Nothing has yet been heard from the front, nor anything expected by most of those at Rawlins, who are familiar with the country and its difficulties, until late to-night or to-morrow. Thornburgh's battle with the Utes began about ten A. M. of Monday, the 29th, seven days ago. It ceased, at least temporarily, after Thornburgh's death, with Payne in command, at eight P. M. At midnight the scout Rankin left the camp, and at the close of a terrible march on horseback of 165 miles in twenty-four hours brought the news to Rawlins of the stroke of twelve the following midnight. Next day was Wednesday, October 1. Military orders were despatched in every direction, and the prompt and rapid concentration of troops at this point since that time and their departure for the scene of trouble with ample supplies of provisions and ammunition is extremely creditable to the discipline in General Crook's department, including Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah and part of Idaho, whence most of the forces have been drawn. One thousand cavalry and infantry are now on the way to punish the Utes. The last companies making up this number started from here this morning at ten o'clock.

TROOPS GOING TO THE FRONT.

On the morning of the 2d inst. General Merritt left with four companies of cavalry and 120 infantry in wagons, numbering in all, officers and men, about three hundred and fifty men. The same day started one infantry company from Fort Insell and three infantry companies from Fort Sarsfield. On the 3d started six companies of infantry from Camp Douglas and two companies of the Third cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb. Yesterday and to-day the line of march was taken by two companies of the Fifth cavalry, from Fort Robinson, Neb.; one company of the Third cavalry, from Fort Laramie; one company of the Third cavalry, from Fort Fetterman, and six companies of Gibbon's famous Seventh infantry, from Fort Snelling, with Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert in command. The last named body left Snelling at less than an hour's notice. When they quitted their camp near Rawlins to-day the fierce dust storm that prevails here had turned their uniforms to dusky gray. Few officers were mounted. Their route for two days lies through a dusty desert, after which they will enter a paradise stained with blood. It is ninety miles from here to the place where Price's small infantry command was left by Thornburgh; 165 miles to the scene of the subsequent fight, and thirty-five miles further to the Ute Agency where Agent McKee and his family were, whose fate is still unknown. So there are three several parties to be heard from; and last night at eleven, when the Union Pacific train, with General Crook on board, stopped sixteen miles east from here, at Fort Steele, the safety of Price's party was the first thing he heard of. The news had been brought by a settler, and the General credits it. General Crook stayed at Fort Steele until six this morning.

THORNBURGH'S WIFE AND CHILDREN.

One object of General Crook's journey being a brief call upon Mrs. Thornburgh, who, with her two little children, a boy and girl, await there some further news of her dead husband. The suspense and anguish of this poor lady while it is yet uncertain whether the Major's body was recovered and whether she may expect to receive it, can be imagined only by those familiar with the tragedies of the frontier.

GENERAL CROOK AT RAWLINS.

Before sunrise General Crook and the writer took the caboose of the Union Pacific freight train for Rawlins, where the General has since been busy. His opinions are anxiously sought by the settlers, cattle herders and others, who have ridden into Rawlins from points fifty or eighty miles in every direction to inquire about the news. The popular dread is that other tribes will rise and join the Utes. The Arapahoes and Shoshones are thorns in the side of the settlers in the north, and Rawlins is full of baseless rumors about them. An enterprising young border townman, Mass., who has been in the country since May 5 with a large drove of cattle from Washington Territory, was told some sixty miles from here that the Arapahoes would be upon him if he didn't move faster. He drove his animals nearly to death Saturday and Sunday to get out of their way.

REPORTED OUTBREAK OF SOUTHERN UTES.

The Utes have been rendezvoused at three agencies, the White River Agency, where the present trouble broke out, being the most northern one. This morning a report came from Denver, signed, I believe, by the editor of the Denver Tribune, that the Southern Utes had broken out and were on their way to join the northern malcontents. To-day, at Denver, General Crook, having been asked his opinion about all this and the general situation, said:—"It is hardly probable that either the Arapahoes or the Shoshones will have anything to do with the matter. I have not received any official information about the Southern Utes, but it seems also improbable that the Utes at the White River Agency would have declared open war and made it at this time of the year unless they felt sure of support from other bands."

Some one remarked that General Pope, whose department embraces Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona hadn't had much of the trouble as yet. "He'll have enough of it," responded General Crook, "before it's all over."

I repeated the query of an officer of the Seventh Infantry to me in the morning—namely, "What the devil did the General whom you up for if we ain't going to get the Indians to stay with us for a fight?" "Well," answered the General, smilingly, "if they don't have to fight Indians they'll have a plenty running after them. I shouldn't wonder if this thing would end somewhere down on the Rio Grande."

EXCITEMENT IN LEADVILLE OVER THE OUTBREAK—STATE AND LOCAL PREPARATION TO PROTECT SETTLERS AND MINERS—A GENERAL INDIAN WAR ANTICIPATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LEADVILLE, Oct. 6, 1879.

The excitement over the Ute outbreak continues. A courier just in from Eagle River reports that the miners have gathered together for defense and will fight to the last. The following despatches were received last evening:—

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[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1879.

Mr. W. S. Stickney, who was secretary of the commission appointed by the government to negotiate with the Ute Indians last year for the consolidation of their agencies, in a letter to a friend on the subject of the present disturbances says:—

As to the causes of the disastrous warfare now being waged in Colorado I consider it almost impossible, with our present knowledge of the Indians and limited information as to their conduct during the past six months, to specify definitely the cause of this outbreak. When in Colorado in the fall of 1878, soon after the Middle Park troubles, I visited this very tribe, and found them so restless and nomadic in their habits that it seemed then as if force of some kind discreetly used could alone restrain them and prevent further depredations upon the whites. A few of the chiefs, Douglas among them, expressed themselves willing to accept the policy of the government, so far as they could understand it, for at that time the agent had no interpreter. But there was by no means a small band, with Jack as their leader, who declined to work or in any way compromise their independence. These the agent feared and well he might, and almost his last words to me were urging that the commission recommend a police force for his protection.

THE UTE OF THE EAST.

If my information is correct these Indians once owned all of Colorado and Utah and some of the adjacent country. They were great warriors and were generally successful in all their engagements. This power that they then exercised made them arrogant, and created in their minds an opinion that the power is yet to rise that can subdue them. This feeling of independence has made them peculiarly sensitive to the encroachments of the whites, and some of the more savage have suddenly lapsed into savagery. The whites are located, but have sought the wild fastnesses of the mountains about White River, where prospectors and adventurers have not yet penetrated. Again, their experience with whites individually or collectively has been far from satisfactory. A day hardly passes but they are told, sometimes with a little lead to make it emphatic, that their homes, the hills and valleys, at once the hunting grounds and the resting places of their sires, are all destined to be swallowed up by the insatiable white men.

TRACHERY WITH TRACHERY.

The broken promises and deceitful representations—for what border man thinks it wrong to cheat an Indian?—added to the moral deficiencies of the ignorant natives, have all sharpened their distrust till they have learned the lesson well and meet treachery with treachery. In a word, then, these I regard as the general causes of the rebellion of the Utes—the lack of proper restraining influences about them, and their natural disposition as affected by their intercourse and relations with the whites.

UP TO MIDNIGHT THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING received from General Crook regarding the movements of Colonel Merritt and his command. It is thought that to-morrow the painful suspense will be relieved by news of some kind which will determine the movement of the troops now concentrated at Rawlins.

AN INDIGNANT MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF DENVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DENVER, Oct. 6, 1879.

A meeting will be held in Denver on Wednesday evening to express indignation at the course of the Eastern press concerning the Indian outbreak, and especially concerning Agent McKee, who evidently suffered for the sins of his predecessors. The call for the meeting is signed by all the leading citizens.

PRIVILEGES FOR INDIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 6, 1879.

Rev. J. J. Jacobs, of the Barns Reservation, had an interview with Sir John Macdonald this afternoon in relation to the enfranchisement of Indians. Sir John promises to have changes made in the present laws so that Indians adopting professions will be able to receive their share of money the same as others.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW POISONED.

MRS. BARNARD, OF CHITTENANGO, N. Y., DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN DOSE WITH ARSENIC BY HER SON-IN-LAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHITTENANGO, Oct. 6, 1879.

The coroner's inquest in the case of the death of old Mrs. Barnard, of Chittengo, on Sunday morning, September 29, was concluded this afternoon. A chemical analysis of the viscera was made by Dr. Smith, professor of chemistry in Syracuse University. He testified that he found the most unmistakable presence of arsenic in the liver and kidneys, also traces of the poison in the tissues of the stomach. The finding of poison in these organs was conclusive evidence that it had been taken during life, and so much had been administered to the old lady that she had eaten through the mucous lining and made a large number of ulcers in the tissues of the stomach and the intestines. The coroner's jury was composed of the following:—

A WITNESS TESTIFIED THIS AFTERNOON THAT HE HAD heard George Shroeder say, in reference to his mother-in-law a few days before her death, "The old wretch ain't fit to live, and a good dose of strychnine will do her good." Shroeder said this just after he had made the statement to a bystander that the old lady had turned him out of her house and wouldn't let him use the team or have a share of the property.

The verdict of the jury was that Mrs. Barnard died of arsenic poisoning, and that she was administered by the daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Shroeder.

RHODE ISLAND CHARITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, Oct. 6, 1879.

Mr. Theodore B. Brown, the Commissioner appointed by Governor Robinson, of New York, on the State Board of Charities, for the First Judicial district, informed the Herald correspondent this evening that he had just visited the institutions of charities and corrections of this State by invitation of Thomas Coggeshall, a member of the Board. He expressed himself as being very much pleased with the institutions in Rhode Island, and with the management of the same. He was particularly commended to any similar institutions in the country. Neither politics nor religious prejudices were allowed to influence his judgment. He was particularly commended to any similar institutions in the country. Neither politics nor religious prejudices were allowed to influence his judgment. He was particularly commended to any similar institutions in the country. Neither politics nor religious prejudices were allowed to influence his judgment.

THE JASPER CENTENNIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6, 1879.

By request of the Jasper Centennial Committee the Secretary of War has ordered a detachment of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, now at Atlanta, to this city to take part in the celebration. The United States troops will be received by the Savannah Volunteer Guards, lately the Eighteenth Georgia (Confederate) battalion, and entertained by them. Thirty companies of the Georgia militia, from the counties of South Carolina, Florida and other States, will be here on the 9th, and also the governors of several States. It is expected that the grandest that has ever taken place in this city.

M'MANUS AND O'NEIL.

THEIR APPROACHING DEATH—A PROMISED GALLOW-TREE CONFERENCE—O'NEIL TO BE EXECUTED—EFFECTS IN HIS BEHALF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SENECA, Pa., Oct. 6, 1879.

On Thursday, according to the writ of Governor Hoyt, two Molly Maguires, Peter McManus and John O'Neil, are to suffer, in this borough, the penalty of being executed by the law of the State. The air is rife with sensational rumors in connection with their fate. Just preceding the presentation of the case to the grand jury, the grand jury, who were summoned to the case, were told that the old comrades of the deceased men would rally and attempt a rescue. At Mauch Chunk and at Pottsville the militia were put under arms, but in this case nothing of the kind is anticipated. There will be no imposing display of the military, but with a number of borrowed rifles and shotguns, Forty stand of arms with ammunition will arrive here to-night from Denver.

Nothing has been heard from Governor Pitkin since last evening. At Kokomo, twenty miles from here, 400 Indians are said to be prowling in the woods. They are said to be Southern Utes. Many here think a general Indian war has begun.

A REVELATION PROMISED.

I have been permitted to have interviews with the men to-day and also with the counsel for the defense and I am warranted in saying that one of the men—Peter McManus—is resolved to atone for his past conduct by making clear not only what he knows of the case, but also by revealing other matters that have been kept secret in his bosom for years. He will undoubtedly declare from the scaffold that John O'Neil is innocent of participating in the brutal murder of Hesser, of which he stands convicted, but likewise that he had no knowledge before the act or subsequent thereto, so far as he knows. Father Koch and a couple of Protestant divines, I am informed, have been to Harrisburg to-day to intercede for O'Neil before the Governor. I have met no one who is willing to proclaim the guilt of O'Neil, while the unanimous expression is one of sorrow that the question of guilt or innocence is not more clearly defined. District Attorney Eversett admits that the testimony against O'Neil is weak in some particulars, and while in conversation with the counsel for the defense today he said that the Herald correspondent O'Neil said to him:—"Mr. Eversett, it is hard to die on the gallows for a crime one is innocent of. I am a poor fellow, but I am not guilty of the crime for which I am to die."

"Yes," responded Mr. Eversett, "it is hard to die if you are innocent, and as you say, I guess the majority of the people think you are innocent."

REPORTS TO SECURE A COMMUTATION.

Nineteen Molly Maguires have suffered the extreme penalty of the law since the beginning of the year, and I believe that in no single instance have the priesthood interested themselves for a commutation of sentence. In the case of O'Neil, however, the priesthood has taken an interest. The Rev. Father Koch, of the Catholic Church, has written to the Governor, and has also written to the Governor's office until after midnight to listen to Senator Wolcott and other friends in behalf of Hesser. The Governor has ordered that the case be kept in his hands until after the next session of the Legislature. He has also ordered that the case be kept in his hands until after the next session of the Legislature.

THE GREENFIELD MURDER TRIAL.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION CONTRADICTED AND EXPLAINED AWAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SYRACUSE, Oct. 6, 1879.

In the Greenfield murder trial to-day, a sister of the prisoner testified that she visited the pump where the prosecution claim that Orlando Greenfield left the marks of his bloody hand. She was at the pump a few hours after the murder was committed, and she saw no stains of blood on the same, and did not believe there were any there. She also swore that she never knew her brother to wear an overcoat without a cape, the one which the prosecution declare he wore and destroyed immediately after the murder. She also testified that she saw the body of the murdered man lying on the ground, and that she saw the body of the murdered man lying on the ground, and that she saw the body of the murdered man lying on the ground.

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SYRACUSE, Oct. 6, 1879.

DEARLY DEPARTED.

Two Cases of Fatal Operations on the Teeth.

ONE FROM POISONOUS FILLING.

Another from Alleged Bad Surgery.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1879.

Mr. George Arthur Gardiner died in Brooklyn on the 27th ult. after a sickness of two weeks, during which his agony was something almost unheard of. Since his death his physician's diagnosis and theory of the case have been made public, showing that unless that gentleman is greatly in error the disease itself was a remarkable one and its beginning was due to a disastrous and, it is said, criminally careless blunder on the part of some one. Dr. S. G. Guy, who attended him in his last illness, declares that death was due to septicemia from gangrene of the mouth and face, arising from treatment of a tooth, and he declares that from the history of the case he believes the disease to have been caused by arsenical poisoning from the absorption of arsenical acid used in treating the nerve or pulp of Mr. Gardiner's tooth.

Mr. Gardiner was a civil engineer who lived for many years in Brooklyn, and who at the time of his death was at his boarding house, No. 99 Henry street, in that city. He married a niece of the historical Prescott, and a portion of his family now live in Nantucket, Mass., while another portion is in Ithaca, where his son, Edward Gardiner, is a professor in Cornell University. Early in September Mr. Gardiner was in Boston, and while there, it is said, went to a dentist named Waters (who is said to be his cousin) to obtain treatment for the first molar tooth in his right lower jaw. The tooth was decayed and was very painful. Dr. Waters, so it is stated, at first placed a rubber plug in the tooth, but as that proved to be too painful to endure he took it out later in the day and placed in it a temporary filling. That night Mr. Gardiner returned to Brooklyn, and on the following day, which was Friday, September 16, he called on some physician whose name is not known, thinking he had neuralgia, and the physician told him his trouble was not neuralgia and referred him to a dentist. He went to Dr. C. A. Marvin, of No. 148 Clinton street, who examined his tooth and found, as he believed, and still believes, that it was an ordinary case of a diseased tooth. He removed the temporary filling and made a light application of creosote, and Mr. Gardiner left his office. His suffering grew more intense on the following Tuesday, Dr. Guy was called in.

THE POISON DETECTED.

He diagnosed the case as one of arsenical poisoning and treated it as such, making some effort to discover how the arsenic had been put in the tooth. Mr. Gardiner, however, was in too much agony to give any reliable information, and the doctor, after a few days, gave up the search. It was also decided that he was not in a condition which warranted the extraction of the tooth, and that the only way to relieve his sufferings was by the use of narcotics. The doctor, however, refused to do this, and the patient died on the 27th inst. The doctor, however, refused to do this, and the patient died on the 27th inst. The doctor, however, refused to do this, and the patient died on the 27th inst.

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